

STILL LIFE

Consists of a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which may be either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, or shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewelry, coins, etc.) in an artificial setting.

STILL LIFE - 6 DAY UNIT

- Practice Drawing Still Life Objects (3 days)
 - Turn in best practice drawing of 1-3 objects.
- Complete & Final Still Life Drawing (5 objects min.)
 - Learning Targets:
 - Create a series of still life drawings accurately representing the subject.
 - Demonstrate knowledge of using a variety of media as well as the elements of art.
 - Utilizing class time effectively and efficiently spending 90% of the class time on task working on task.



MATERIALS YOU WILL BE USING FOR STILL LIFE UNIT:

Pencil

- In the early nineteenth century, English pencil makers began using a letter designation for varying hardness.
- Softer leads were designated with a “B” for black.
- Harder leads with and “H” for hard.
- Different schemes were used to expand the range of grades such as “BB” and “BBB” for even softer leads and “HH” and “HHH” for even harder leads.
- By the beginning of the twentieth century, a combination letter-number system had been established and was in use by nearly all European pencil makers and some American-made pencils.
- This system is still in use today and provides for a wide range of grades, usually consisting of this series, where 9H is the hardest, 9B is the softest.

9H, 8H, ..., 2H, H, F, HB, B, 2B, ..., 8B, 9B



“NUMBERS-ONLY SYSTEM”

#1 = B

#2 = HB

#2½ = F

#3 = H

#4 = 2H

- The common #2, or HB grade pencil is in the middle range and considered to be the preferred grade for general purpose writing.
- Harder pencils are most often used for drafting purposes, while softer grades are usually preferred by artists.
- American-made pencils can often be found with numerically equivalent designations of 2-1/2, 2-4/8, 2-5/10 and 2.5, representing the same grade, but introduced by different manufacturers to distinguish their products and to avoid patent lawsuits.
- No official standard for pencil grades has ever been adopted, and the designations are still not consistent from one manufacturer to the next.

EBONY DRAWING PENCIL (SANFORD BRAND)

- Has a thick, black, satiny-smooth graphite lead that allows you to achieve a wide range of value.



CHARCOAL

The carbon-rich residue of incompletely burned wood, bone, or vegetable matter. Artists' charcoal is made by heating wood in a chamber or kiln without air. This process produces a piece of charcoal that makes a uniform black line.



TYPES OF CHARCOAL

- Vine Charcoal
- Compressed Charcoal / Char-kole
- Charcoal Pencils



VINE CHARCOAL

Produced by burning sticks or twigs of wood in a kiln without air. Some manufacturers shape them to produce sticks of a more uniform appearance.

Willow is the wood of choice, because of its even consistency and fineness of particles; however, linden is more commonly used.

Vine charcoal is available in soft, medium, and hard consistencies and is easily removed by erasure.



COMPRESSED CHARCOAL / CHAR-KOLE

- Is available in round and square sticks.
- The charcoal powder is mixed with a gum binder and compressed into sticks. The amount of binder that is used regulates the degree of hardness, which gives a wider selection and greater consistency of quality from stick to stick.
- Several degrees of hardness-HB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, and sometimes 6B-are available.
- Sticks of compressed charcoal /char-kole do not break or erase as easily as vine charcoal. Vine charcoal has an irregular shape that does not allow the edge to be used for broad strokes, but compressed charcoal /char-kole sticks are ideal for this.



CHARCOAL PENCILS

- Made from compressed charcoal.
- The charcoal is protected with wood, or a paper wrapping, which is the only real advantage of the pencils.
- The covering helps to keep your hands and your working environment clean while drawing: it also reduces breakage and permits by sharpening to produce a point. In the paper-wrapped version, the charcoal is exposed by peeling rather than by sharpening.
- The pencils are available in the same general range of degrees of hardness found in compressed charcoal sticks, and are classified as extra soft (9B), soft (4B), medium (2B), and hard (HB). They are best used for making smaller, more tightly rendered drawings, which require greater control, or for adding detail.



**“DRAWING BOARD, PIPE, ONIONS AND
SEALING WAX”
BY: VINCENT VAN GOGH**



**“BLUE ENAMEL COFFEEPOT, EARTHENWARE
AND FRUIT”
BY: VINCENT VAN GOGH**



“CARNATIONS AND CLEMATIS IN A CRYSTAL VASE”

BY: EDOUARD MANET



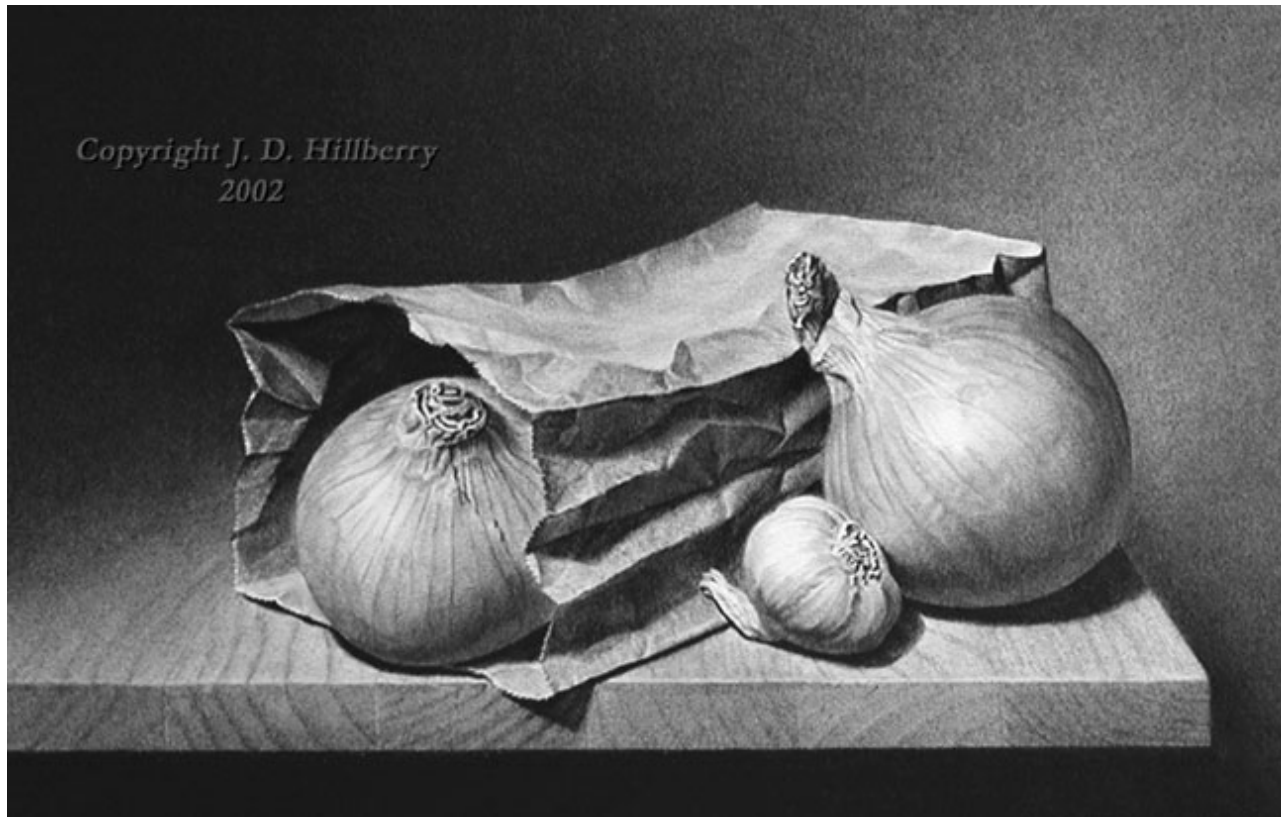
“TWO PINK SHELLS”
BY: GEORGIA O’KEEFFE



“THE BLUE VASE”
BY: PAUL CEZANNE

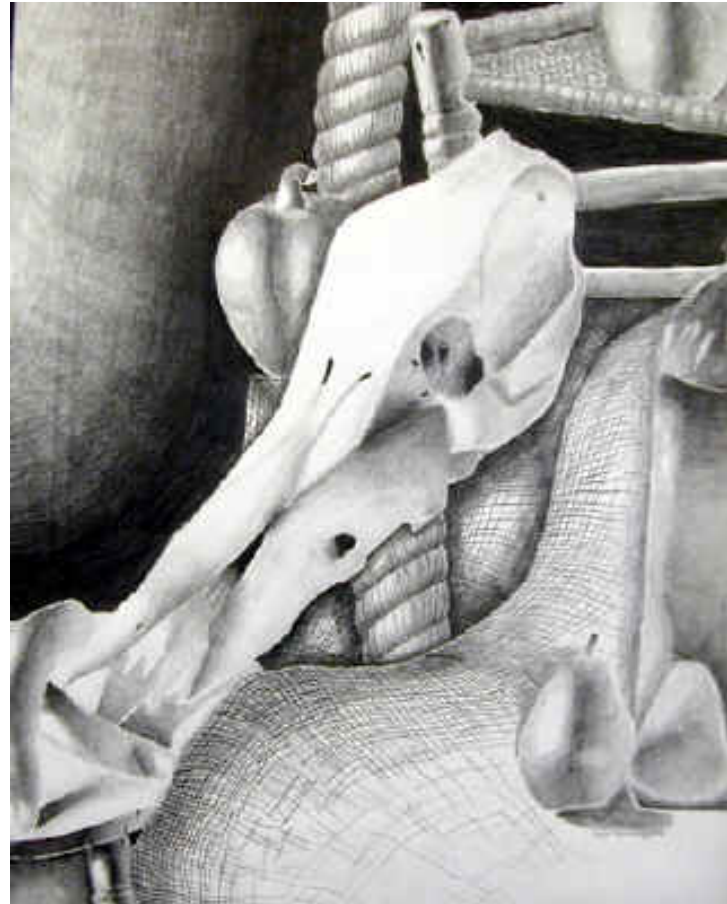


“ONIONS AND GARLIC” BY: J.D HILLBERRY



STILL LIFE

BY:KEN SCHWAB



A STUDENT FROM ART FAIR 2007



STILL LIFE

BY: RYAN HUBBARD

